IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Conciliatory Disposition of the Conservative Republicans.

Forthcoming Manifesto of President Elect.

His Position Said to be Satisfactory to the South.

THE CAUCUS OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

PACIFICATORY PROPOSITIONS FROM KENTUCKY.

THE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

surpose of considering the present state of the country. and whether some plan of adjustment could not be fixed pon. While the Senators from the border States were general impression seemed to be that this was now impossible. The current of opinion seemed to set strongly in favor of a reconstruction of the Union without the New

Benators present, was diverse, and covered a wide field. Messrs, Pearce, Powell and Crittenden were for leaving The Senators from the extreme South were of opinion that all efforts to even stay the revolution would prove

It was asserted by many of the Senators that Maryland and New Jersey, and in fact many of the Northern States, would go with the South. They ever would identify themselves with the fanatics of the without accomplishing anything, or proposing any mode of settlement. It is not at all likely, judging from their moderate Senators thought that propositions or modes of stment ought to come from the republicans.

Every hour convinces the more moderate of the people here that the Crisis Committee will prove a failure. Its

If the suggestion of Governor Winslow, of North Care line, and John Cochrane, of New York, had been followed out, a much better state of things would have been the

Senator Baker, of Oregon, despairs of any reconcilia-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.

The caucus of Southern Senators was fully attended to day, Mr. Iverson being the only one absent. Vice Presi-

reservation of the Union, and supported them in an able speech, which produced a good impression.

No formal reply was made, and the remainder of the session was conducted in a mere social, conversational

nator Powell, and his resolutions were not adopted. satisfactory to the cotton States will pass.

The House committee of thirty-three have done pothing officially yet, but individual members are preparing propositions which they will submit. Mr. Corwin is said to be in favor of calling a convention to amend the constitution. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, is preparing a basis of settlement, which has for its main feature the settlement of all the Territories upon constitutional grounds, ignoring Congressional and Territorial legislative interference with slavery, leaving the people to settle the question for them-

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, arrived here to-day, and contradicts the reports that Texas in favor of dissolution. He says, on the contrary, that the majority of the people are decidedly opposed to accession; but, he adds, if all the other cotton States should unitedly determine to secode

gentlemen, that he intended to collect the revenue at Charleston, and in case the present Collector resigned be would send an officer there for that purpose, and if resisted in the performance of his duties the present law of Congress gave him ample power to enforce their collection: which doubtless means that he would place a revenue officer on board a man-of-war, and collect them under Fort Moultrie. The President, however, does not

Hon. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, one of the most brilliant young men in the South, has received a despatch from his district, notifying him that he had been nominated as a candidate for a seat in the Convention, which which meets on the 8th of January. He intends to leave at once for Mississippi and take stump. He is for immo-

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 8-Evening. There is at last a gleam of sunshine. It may be illusion, but all salvatory measures must at this moment of peril be regarded as providential. The Committee of States will meet on Tuesday, perhaps Monday. South Carolina and Florida may not be represented. The Chairman of the Committee, Gov. Corwin, of Ohio, is disposed to ad-

The feeling of conciliation is growing more and more prevalent. Governor Seward is not disposed to yield, but he may be overwhelmed by the power of the incoming administration. There are many matters of moment in abeyance which the country at large may regard with

and eminent classes, then has recently been exhibited. Every a fortnight than the most ultra of either side anticipate.

There is a rumor here this evening that Jefferson Davis, of Ministippi, has received a despatch from Mr. Lincoln, Q. President elect, stating that he (Mr. Lincoln) was preparists a letter for publication, defining his parition upon the questi as now distracting the sections of the country. which will, it is said, give entire satisfaction to the

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 8, 1860 of the Legislature on the 7th of January, to consider the present condition of the country.

THE SECESSION FEELING AT CHARLESTON. Charleston, Dec. 8, 1860.

A large company assembled to-day on board the ship

John Fraser. The Palmetto and Lone Star flags were run by many leading shipping merchants.

To-night some of the friends of the successful candi-

ates for the Convention are serenading them. THE COURSE OF TEXAS.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1860. The latest advices from Texas state that there is an un derstanding between the members of the Legislature of that State that the Legislature shall meet at Austin on the 17th of December next, without a formal call from the Governor, and that it is understood that the Legislature will call a State Convention on the 8th of Jan ary.

THE KENTUCKY BANKS.

LOUBVILE, Dec. 8, 1890.
In response to recent applications for a suspension of specie jayment, the Kentucky banks have determined

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

and men who a month ago were horrified at the very has failed in its mission; that all hopes of conciliation are has failed in its mission; that all hopes of conciliation are
past; that Iwe have borne the aggressions and insults
of the North long enough, and upon the shoulders of the
black republicans must rest the heavy responsibility of
sundering this Union.

A meeting was called for Friday night, Nov. 30, and
about two thousand of our best citizens responded to the
call. Fiery disunion speeches were made by the most conservative leaders of the Bell and Douglas parties, which
were warmly applauded. South Carolina was rapturously
cheered, and the strongest Southern feeling prevailed.

Thomas Guy, having been convicted of being an abolitionist by the citizens of the town of Pass Christian, and by them sentenced to be transported to a free State, he is now in the hands of Messars. F. F. Berrean and L. D. Smith, with instructions to carry him to New Orleans, and there to be handed over to the Chief of Police, with the request that he be forwarded to a free State. He has been provided with sufficient means to defray his and family's expenses—say \$35—which will be handed to you by Mr. F. F. Berrean. Yours respectfully,

From the New Orleans Delta, Dec. 1.]

Arthur Robinson was before Recorder Emerson yesterday, on the charge of tampering with slaves and circulating incendiary decuments. He subscribed to Wm Lloyd Garrison's Boston Liberator and other vile abolition trash, and there was plenty of proof ready against him, but he was sent down to the parish prison to await that a writ of habeas corpus had been applied for in his behalf, to be served upon the Mayor and Chief, Harris was returned to his cell, to be held by those unctionaries. Another abolition case came out unexpec edly on the suit of another Harris, an engineer of a steamboat at the landing, against Peter Brown, mate of the boat, charging him with threats against his life. It appeared that Brown had been connected some time ago in Cincinnati with some of the doings of the under ground railroad, and fearing that Harris had told or would tell the feet against him he threatened his life in the event of so doing. The case was discharged, but as Brown was leaving court he was arrested and brought before the Mayor, who gave him some kind, fatherly advice about not remaining many hours in New Orleans, lest our climate should prove detrimental to his health, &c. Brown took

Yesterday morning, in the First District Court, Col. A.
P. Field presented the following petition in writing—
To the Honorable T. G. Hexx, Judge of the First District Court of the Farish of Orleans:—
Your petitioner, —— Harris, by his a torney, A. P. Field, espectfully represents that, on the 28th day of November, 18th, he was foreibly seized and carried to the police prison of the First district of said city, and has been there declained without addavit or any definite charge, that there is no commitment against him, and he is now confined in said prison by order of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, without any authority of law. Wherefore, he prays that your Honor shall direct, toge her with the cause of his coure and detention; and he prays for general relief.

Col. Field stated that his client had been seized in the street and incarcerated without process of law, and that the system of oppression must be stopped. "The writ of habeas corpus was granted, returnable this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, before Judge Hunt.

TEXAS.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Travivocenty was held in Austin, Texas, on the 17th ult. Hon. C. H. Randelph presided. A committee on resolutions was appointed.

The committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice. The preamble cut for the found are in from the "extraordinary" state of public stairs, in the election to the Presidency of the candidate of a great sectional party, based on "unconstitutional, matical, encreaching and destructive principles" against he rights and interests of the South, with a most stubbern and deliberate determination to athere to the already existing grievous violations of the constitution of the United States, in nearly all the Northern States and to persevere in the propagation and establishment of their disastrous of octrines, even to the further humiliation, the disgrace and social devolution of the people of Texas and she brethern of the fouth.

In view of this exigency—as the people of Texas have the right and are in duty bound to determine peacefully and lawfelly whether it is expedient to take extraordinary action for their protection, and the kind and extent of action; as a general, prompt and deliberate extra sion of this disposition, in the election of members of a convention to consider of these grave matters, would promote public peace, and harmony and security, as some of our sister Southern States have provided for holding such conventions: as it is unagoidably necessary that any action of the people of Texas should be taken before the executive power of the general government shall have passed into heatile hands, and "peaceful action" could then no longer be hoped for—the meeting resolved to respectfully petition Governor Houston, either to convent to adopt. The second resolution says.—

That while we are not forgettly delegates to a convention, before Limceln's inauguration, so as to enable the expection of the expection of the delay may action of the expectio

CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE lavdable duty for them, I obey this request promptly and with

gency.

The Lone Star flag has been raised—the ladies cheerfully preparing the old banner—at Walletsville, Petersburg and Sweet Heme, in Lavaca county, most of the citizens participating in the move. At Hallettaville, Lincoln was hung in effigy.

The Lone Star flag floats from the top of the Court House at Pullas.

On the 17th, at Pallas, a great meeting of the people tock place, at which it was unanimously resolved that Texas ought to secede rather than submit to black republican rule.

The Tyler Reporter of the 15th, on the receipt of the

THE TEXAN SECESSION COCKADE.

The cockade is the badge common to the citizens of the Southern States. The star is peculiar to Texians. The combination of the two emblems seems particularly appropriate to the times. Doubtless this badge will be generally adopted through Texas by those favoring resistance by State action to the principles of the black republican party.

HAVE DECLARED THEIR POSITIONS.
Fx-Gov. Winston and Col. J. D. Webb, well-known Alabama politicians, have declared for immediate secession.
Gov. W. was a supporter of bouglas, and Col. G. a Beli elector, during the late canvass.

City Intelligence.

Brily Mulligan's Departure for the State Prison-He Taketh to Hibself a Wife.—Mr. William Mulligan celebrated somewhat for extraordinary exploits in in this city in connection with the redoubted Captain de Riviere, as well as by a bellicose yesterday terminated, for a while at least, his brillian career in public, having departed for his destined resi dence in the Sing Sing prison. The distinguished "Billy signalized his departure by an act which threw the "b'hoys" into something of a surprise for the day, and astonished even his most intimate acquaintances. About sundown on Friday Mr. Mulligan was duly united in the holy bands of wedlock to Mrs. Mary A. Lewis, a widow lady, residing at No. 45 East Houston street. The ceremony was solemnized by Justice Brennan, Mrs. Flora Foster, matron of the Tombs, and Mr. Charles Sutton, the popular warden, acting respectively as bridesmaid and groomsman. We are credibly informed that the bride is possessed of considerable attractions, both as regards person and cash, being only thirty years of age and quite comfortably situated. She is said to be warmly attached to the unhappy prisoner, concerning whose hard fate she is of course terribly afflicted. Buring the trial she was unremitting in her attentions to the prisoner, and excited no small amount of sympathy in his behalf. But law has no regard for sey, so we constitute, such its meanatic was accordingly futilised.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning Mulligan bade an affectionate adieu to his newly made wife, and was immediately afterwards conducted from the Toughs through a private entrance to a carriage awaiting outfide, in which he was with all speed driven to the Hudson River Railroad depot. In due time he left in the train for Sing Sing, to which he has been condemned for four years and a half of penal servitude.

Mirrors for the Capriol. At Wassington.—Two very elegant mirrors, one of them eleven feet high by svefeet signalized his departure by an act which threw th

in width, and the other sixty-eight by fifty-four inches,

cox, resumed her place in the Norwich and Worcester

FIRST SHAD OF THE SEASON .- We have received a fine THE CASE OF FRANCES DUPPY .- A meeting of America Engine Company, in reference to the above case, was held on Monday last, and the result of their proceedings will be found recorded among our advertisements to-day. They fully exonerate Mr. Duffy from the charges preferred against him.

morning a fire broke out on the ton floor of the forty story sullding No. 360 Greenwich street, owned and occupied responded to the alarm, and were soon at work, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it extended beyond

street. The flames were soon extinguished by the fire men. Demage to stock about \$100—insured. The origin of the fire is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Phyclopes, ruled and unruled, with a one cent starcy, have been ordered by the Post Office Department, and will be for sale at the Post Office on Tuesday, the 11th inst. There will also be in readiness at the same time enve-lepes, ruled and unruled, emborsed with the one cent and the three cent stamps. The former are intended for city use-the postage and carrier's fee being both paid by the mail. They will be a great convenience to business houses, saving the time and labor of affixing stamps. We anticipate a very extensive sale for them. eent envelopes will be a great convenience to those who use the lamppost boxes for letters to be transmitted by

Did the Prince of Wales Elect Lincoln? From the Paris correspondence of the London Chronicle. While the Paris journals are trying to spoil their way to the real similication of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency of the United States, it is most granifying to bear alightened Americans in this city attribute, in a great degree, the success of the anti-slavery candidate to the excellent effect produced by the visit of the Prince of Wales. They point attention to the fact that the election was decided by the State of New York, which was the one of the greatest enthusias muring the sejourn of his Feyal Highners. Upon former occasions of election contests New York wavered; and it was known that Jealousy of Ingland had much to do with the indifference manifested it wards the anti-slavery candidates. It was believed that Ingland rift strongly on the subject, and it was foncied that the English people meddled too openly with blunt expressions of opinion. Along with the Irince's presence, a reaction set in, and feelings of sympathy with English feelings arose, so that it seems no strained centiusien to attribute Mr. Lincoln's return upon statined centius Did the Prince of Wales Elect Lincoln?

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, pastor, will preach in the Church f the Restoration (First Universalist Society), corner of Monroe place and Clark street, Brooklyn, this morning and evening. In the evening the first lecture on "Mer

Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach in the Bre Tabernacle, on Fulton avenue, near Hoyt street, at half-

In the Protestant Episcopal Mission church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson, di-vine service in the morning at half-past ten, and in the evening at half-past seven.

Mr. Frothingham will preach at Ebbitt Hall, northeas

corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, this morn-ing and evening at the usual hours. Subject for the morning, "Perils of Fortune and of Misfortune;" subject in the evening, "The Church in the Past." "Heathenism in New York" is the subject of discours

this afternoon at the Twentieth street Universalist church between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by Rev. E. G. In the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner o

Downing street, services at half-past ten o'clock this morning and at half-past seven o'clock this evening. A series of discourses will be commenced in the evening by Rev. Moses Ballon, on "The Morning of Life."

public worship at the National Musical Institute, No. 765 Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock this morning. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ato

Thirty-third street, corner of Second avenue, Rev. M. E. Willing, rector, services at half-past ten o'clock this morning and half-past seven o'clock this evening. The Rev. Dr. Mahan, Professor in the General Theological Seminary, will preach in the evening.

at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and seven o'clock this evening. Dr. J. M. Wheaton, the blind lecturer, will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Our Country," at the Baptist

row (Monday) evening at eight o'clock. Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor of the First Free Will Baptist church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, will commence a course of lectures this evening, to be continued on successive Sabbath evenings, on "Religious Life in England." This reverend gentleman has recently returned from Europe, and no doubt the lectures will be

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector. Services as usual at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M., with the voice, and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach. Seats free.

Mr. J. A. Griffees, late of the New York Theological Seminary, was ordained an Evangelist on the 20th of November, by a committee of the Fresbytery of Washte-

INVITATION.

Rev. A. P. Smith has accepted a call from the Glebe street Presbyterian church of Charleston, S. C.

INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. W. T. Eva., late of Newark, N. J., was installed paster of the First Presbyterian church of Kensington, Philadelphia, a few days since.

Rev. S. G. Dunlap, late graduate of Alleghamy Sominary, has been installed as pustor of the Central Presbyterian church, Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. James Bruen (father of Rev. J. M. Bruen, of Irvington) died at Philadelphia on the 4th inst., in the 83d year of his age.

On the 27th ult. the new church of the South Congregational Society in Concord, N. H., was dedicated with the usual exercises. The new Universalist church at Meriden was dedicated on the 4th inst.

Two Indiana churches deducted one-fourth of their mi-nisters' salaries because they had been ill two months.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE ABOLTHOCKETS.—Wm. Percival. a colored boy, about 13 years of age, was taken into cus. tody yesterday by policeman Golden, of the Sixth pre-cinct, on charge of being a deserter from the schooner a native of Trinidad, W. L. and is a British subject, hi a native of Trinidad, W. I., and is a British subject, his father being a soldier in the English army, stationed at the above mentioned colony. Captain Sirmond met the prisoner at Trinidad one day, and being in want of a cabin boy, asked Percival how he would like to take a trip to the United States and back. The boy gladly accepted the offer, and four days after the agreement was made the schooner set sail for this country. The Napoleon touched at Hampton Reade, and after a delay of some days proceeded on her voyage to New York. Soon after the arrival of the vessel in this port Percival and a number of the crew (all negroes) descrited, leaving the captain in the lurch. Descriptions of the runaways were furnished the police, but the cabin boy seems to have been the only one the officers could find. When taken into custody, Peruval told Captain Strond wanted to take him South and sell him as a slave. This was the reason he had abandoned the vessel, and his companions, he said, were actuated by similar motives. Captain Sirmond informed the police that he would have to forfeit a fine of \$600 is he did not return Percival to Trinidad, and demanded that the deserter abould be placed in his immediate context. We apply that the sould defend the boy to the last. Captain Dowling decided to hold the prisoner in his custody until the matter should be decided by the lawful authorities.

Schriftz Of Burglan.—A Sark Blown Orlin.—As policeman Wagan, of the Fourth precinct, was patrolling father being a soldier in the English army, stationed at

Schriffer of Burglake—A Sark Blown Orln.—As policeman Wagan, of the Fourth precinct, was patrolling his beat about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, he heard a loud noise, as if produced by an explosion, proceeding from the establishment of Mesers. J & M. Chrystie, No. 380 Pearl street. Upon foreing open the front door the store was found to be flited with smoke, and it was thought that the place was on fire. Closer examination of the premises, however, showed that the smcke was eccasioned by an attempt on the part of some burglars to blive open the safe. The deer of the sain mander was much shattered, but the interfor was found to be intact. The burglars, who remaged to effect their geezpe by the rear, left before accomplishing anything other than the damage to the safe door. There was not thing missing from the store.

The Effect of Lincoln's Election on the English Money Market.

& merican Securities Gone Down in England.

THE FUTURE EFFECT UPON ENGLISH MANUFACTURES,

From the London Herald (Lord Derby's organ), Nov. 24.]

Full justice has never yet been done to Lord Derby for that noble and wise act of statemanship which raised eight hundred thousand slaves to the condition of free men. Had the noble lord continued Colonial Secretary he would doubtless have entered still more fully into the spirit of the Emancipation act, and worked it out in such a manner as would long ore this have led to the adoption of similar measures in the United States, the liazis and Cuba. We are now dependent or stateholding countries for our chief supplies of coloni, tolacco and sugaran matter of no small importance, when we find that our annual revenue in the last two of those articles exceeds twelve millions sterling, and that our annual revenue in the last two of those articles exceeds twelve millions sterling, and that on the first depends the prosperity of all our outon manufactures in Lancashire and claschere. The present state of portics in America, consociation in the beating of in Lincoin, consociation interest finds tasely in the country; and the continued of the contin

and the demand for accommodation has been curtailed in consequence. Capitalists, being of the same opinion, are already offering increased facilities, first class short dated bills having been negotiated at 54 per cent, while securities having more than three months to run, which a few days ago could only be discounted on very onerous conditions, are new sought for in banking circles.

Owing to unfavorable advices brought by the Fulton from New York, the market for American shares, especially New York and Eric and the Illinois Contral, has been very depressed to-day. The following information is specially supplied from Mesers, E. F. Satterthwaite & Co.—The market for American securities, which had been steadily improving during the week, has suffected outle a reliepe on the recept of including the the security in the Southern States were acticely proceeding their views, and that the stock most affected here are Eric shares and Illinois chares—the former have given way to 30 and 32, and the latter, which closed last night 26 and 25 diacount, opened this morning 30 and 28, after touching 31 close, rather steadier at 30 discount buyers.

[From the London Telegraph, Nov. 24.]

The changes exhibited in the Bank of England weekly return, dated the 21st inst., are more satisfactory than might have been anticipated, the circulation having been contracted to the extent of £210,755, which has led to an increase on the reserves of notes and gold. These results, tegether with the authorities will soon be in a position to relax the stringent policy which has been lately forced upon them through the exceptional flow of gold to the Pank of France. The only other feature of importance in the present helance sheet is an addition of £266,576 to the gevernment deposits.

Increased ensiness has been experienced in the money market to-day, owing to the impression that the money market to-day owing to the impression has the fear of the demand, and a greater desire on the part of cepitalists to employ the means at their disposal. A f

The late selvance in the English funds having led to

The trareactions in American securities have been:—
Illinois Certral, 1875, 863, to 6, do., 1875, 87, do. \$100, elares, \$80 paid, 26, 29 to 3, discent to New York and Brieg, first meetings, 1867, 923, 3; do. shares assected, 31 to 54; Petrasylvania Central bonds, second mortgage, convertible,

with the present date—
At corresponding date
with the present each 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860.
Chrediation, including
tank tost bills. 122,156,163 21,156,667 21,960,731 21,123,176
Tank tost bills. 122,156,163 21,156,667 22,960,731 21,123,176
Tank tost bills. 122,156,163 21,156,667 22,960,731 21,123,176
Tank tost bills. 122,156,163 22,560,661 22,660,622
Govern the scurities. 3,372,477 10,960,601 10,925,157 3,400,273
There scurities. 3,322,477 10,960,601 20,260,603 20,260,606
Testerve of notes and
cont. 2,985,577 12,895,890 10,385,799 7,434,616

Reserved notes and 2,520,717 10,522,774 19,008,603 20,200,016
Reserved notes and 2,588,507 12,586,589 10,205,709 7,434,616
Con and builton. 7,233,672 18,789,300 16,588,569 113,571,131
Fank rate of discount 10 perc. 3 perc. 23 perc. 5 perc. 7 perc of wheat. 51s. 7d. 41s. 2d. 45s. 1d. 55s. 1d.

The effect of consols. 10 perc. 3 perc. 24 perc. 5 perc. 10 perc. 5 perc. 10 perc. 5 perc. 10 pe

Arrival of Rarcy.

Arrival of Rarcy.

HIS RECEP-THE HORSE TAMER IN THE METROPOL.

ived here on Friday, was the celebrated J. T. Rarey, the professor of horse taming. He took rooms in the aristocratic quarters of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Friday evening and Saturday. He has been absent about ders in the land of the theoretical Frenchman, caused the Allah to attest his wonderful power. The Ishu Pacha of Turkey gave him free access amongst his well trained animals, and on visiting Russia caused the Czar to look around him for a magician to perform the same deeds. Having shown to the Europeans that some things can to his native country to practise his art and nake our wild horses as docile as a lamb. that would be selected as an adept with a blooded rather slim built, light complexion, dark auburn hair, style, with a bluish grey eye, with a stern and sharp, piercing look, and in fact, the only point in his person appearance that would indicate to an observe the power that he possessed that he pos greater tact to apply his knowledge than originality dresses genteelly and has a pleasant and agreeable ad-

most of the day thus and looking after his baggage. A large number called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the day to await upon him, and were obliged to go away without seeing the lion of the day. His rooms during the evening were thronged with former acquaintances

Mr. Earey leaves this city on Monday or Tuesday for bio, to visit his friends, and after spending a short time recruiting, will again visit the metropolis and give a series of exhibitions in our midst, at which time he will no doubt inform the public in regard to the mystery of making the wild and ferocious Cruiser as docile as a lamb.

Mexican Afairs—Prospect of Peace.

IMFORTANT STATEMENT OF THE MEXICAN CONSUL GENERAL.

[From the New Orleans Fleayune of Nov. 30.]

MEXICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1860.]

The interest manifested by many persons on calling at this Consulate, and their evident solicitate in regard to news from Mexico, arising from their desire to see peace established in that repoblic, where they are anxious to take their families and settle themselves permanently, induce me to communicate to them, briefly, through the columns of your esteemed journal, the information received by the United States steamer Tennessee, which arrived at this port a few days since. From this information received by the United States steamer Tennessee, which arrived at this port a few days since. rived at this port a few days sir

the country.

From all this, it is plain that the reign of the reaction has ended, and that the era of peace and happiness for Mexico has arrived for it is not probable that the great defences prepared in the capital will ever be put to the test, as well on account of public opinion, which concerns them without distinction of party, as also on account of defection and demoralization of the troops destined to use them. Furthermore, it is known, almost to a certainty, that Miremen, in imitation of one of his predece seers, more capable, more entitled, and possessed of grenter power, has everytifing prepared to challe him to disappear from the scene of action when least suspected. Should any one doubt it, it is only necessary, in order to be convinced of the truth, to read the manifeste which has just been published to the nation (the city of Mexico), in which he solemnly protests that he will bury himself under the walls of the capital sconer than give up. Sometimes, one over anxious to prove a proposition says sufficient to dispreve it.

Thelieve, therefore, that the moment has arrived for three who desire to emigrate to Mexico to prepare immediately for the undertaking, with the full assurance that there they will be remmerated with interest for any sacrifice they may have so made, doubling in a short time the capital they take with them. To speak now of the wealth of that almost virgin country, of Mexican society, and character of the people in their different pursuits, see ms to me entirely unnecessary. All who go will find there the same they leave here, and, without offending the mest succeptible, I may say further, that they will find they the results of this fruth, all unprejudiced and inpartial foreigners who have studied the country can give their testimony.

Trusting, Mesers Editors, that you will grant me the fever to give publicity to this communication in your widely circulated and much esteemed paper, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,